JANUARY 19, 1855

All letters on business should be adressed to "The Scutinel Office," Wash

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic State Convention, which as sembled at Columbus, on the 8th of January, 1855, adopted a series of resolutions, which have been the subject of free and general comment among certain of our contemporaries For ourselves, we are fixed in our own peculiar principles of politics, and associate ourselves with the Democratic party, because we believe it to be best calculated to carry those principles into practice. But we are very far from endorsing, because of this association, every act of every Democratic convention which may meet within the wide borders of the Union. We do not so tamely submit to being tied to the car of party as to be borne whither we will not, to political excess or sectional extremes In commenting, therefore, upon the action of any such Democratic convention as that recently assembled in Columbus, it is our duty, as faithful sentinels, and our choice, as honest men, to express, without fear, our views-"Nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice."

In adverting to the series of resolutions adopted as the platform of the Ohio democracy we find much to applaud, but much to regret. Thus while we express our hearty concurrence acquisition of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands. when consistent with our national honor-in a rigid system of economy and in the continued enforcement of the Independent Treasury policy -we do not hesitate to oppose the homeste feature contained in one of the sections of the lands to actual settlers at "a price not exceeding the necessary expenses of acquisition and survey." Thus, too, while we unite with them in our attachment to the constitution and our firm adherence to its compromises, and with them denounce as dangerous to our peace and mutually beneficial. It is rather a generous and emplation than an environs icolours. resolution, providing for the grant of public our liberties, all political parties, geographical and sectional in their character, we deplore the announcement of a sentiment which places the democracy of a neighboring State in direct hostility to an institution approved by ourselves and with which they acknowledge they have nothing to do.

that they will use "all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact to prevent the increase of slavery and finally to eradicate the evil," is equivalent to a declaration that there is the cause of the Allies. Many causes conspire in the national compact a clear grant of power to render any interference on our part in the for the purpose—and that such a grant the Defor the purpose—and that such a grant the Democracy of Ohio design to exercise. Now, against such an opinion and announcement as this, we enter our solemn protest, a protest founded on the resolutions of the convention themselves. For, by the very succeeding resolution it is declared that the whole power and right over the subject belongs to the States. within which the institution exists. But it may be contended in avoidance of this difficulty, that the institution may exist elsewhere than in the States, that it already is recognized in the Disof 1850 should be regarded as a final settlement of the slavery question, both in and out of Con-

We confess our surprise that a convention composed of learned and able men, should have fallen into so strange an error. From the Federal Constitution, which we understand to be alluded to in the term "national compact, these politicians might have learned that the only power given to Congress over the subject of slavery was in suppressing its introductionwhich was done in 1808, and in securing to the slaveholder the rendicion of his property, which American feelings and American interests, than system. These four countries are co-workers was attempted in 1850. Where, then, these gentlemen of the convention propose to obtain the power "clearly given by the terms of the national compact" to interfere with the subject at all, we are at a loss to understand-And even if they should have fallen into the nearly exploded error, that Congress may control the existence of slavery in the Territories, they are effectually precluded from the exer cise of such an opinion by their own pledges in reaffirming the doctrine of the Baltimore Convention, that, so far as Congress is concerned, the vexed question of slavery is forever

But while we thus regret that such sentiments should have found a place in the resolutions of this branch of the Democracy, there is much in their platform which we heartily approve. Nor do we believe that the language on which we have been commenting, was designed to express more than a mistaken sentiment of philanthropy, which we are aware generally pervades the North. Let the Democracy of Ohio adhere firmly to the principles set forth in their resolutions on this vital subject; let them fully recognize the doctrine which they profess-that to the States belong the control of their domestic institutions; let them, like strict constructionists of the republican school, guard well the encroschments of the Federal Government upon subjects not committed to them by the Constitution, and let them stand faithfully by the pledge of final settlement contained in the Baltimore platform which they have adopted as their own, and we have every assurance that the principles which they profess in common with their brethren of the South, will be ably sustained and become finally tri-

"Some of the Whig papers have taunted us with a desire to conceal from our renders the action of the Ohio Democratic State Convention, particularly on the slavery question. So far from this being the case, we publish below the whole of the resolutions adopted, which have just come to hand. It will be seen that, while the resolutions adopted the properties of the resolutions adopted the same that, the whole of the resolutions adopted, which have just come to hand. It will be seen that, while the resolutions on slavery are far from being satisfactory to us, they are not as malignant and mischievous as the Whig press, relying on telegraphic reports, had represented them. While regarding slavery as an 'evil,' and avowing it to be 'their duty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact to prevent its increase, &c., they, at the same time, recognize the doctrine that 'to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, to regulate its own internal affairs, to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every State, and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate or encroach.' Is not the denunciation of slavery really emasculated by the qualifying reference to 'power clearly given,' &c., and by the subsequent language we have quoted above? And, moreover, can the Whig press cite any action of any Northern Whig or Know-nothing convention, comparable to the action of the Ohio Democracy, in recognizing the rights of the South in the full enjoyment of her institutions?"

AMERICAN SYMPATHY AND THE

To the Editor of the London Times: Sin: As an American citizen I feel called on to refute a charge made by you in your impression of to-day regarding the sentiments of your countrymen towards the Powers engaged in carrying

men towards the Powers engaged in carrying on the present war.

After reviewing the details of the attack upon Petropaulowski by the Allied squadrons in the Pacific, and indulging in the expression of your very just indignation towards the American pilots who were to conduct the land party to the fortress, but who, either from treachery or some other cause not explained, led them into in such demands as are contained in the fifth resolution of the convention—in a reduction of the tariff of 1846, without reference to special interests—in the restoration of a pure metallic currency to the States—in hostility to a general system of internal improvements—in the speedy provincition of Cube and the Sendwich Islands. of a few ignorant and unlettered sailors, the whole nation should be stigmatized as so su-premely selfish and devoted to individual or national interest as to exclude all holier and

Notwithstanding the insulting sneers and contemptuous remarks indulged in by many of the English who visit our shores, there is a

emulation than an envious jealousy.

Every true American—every one who has a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins—will hear with heartfelt pride of the successes, and with sympathetic grief of the reverses of Old England; and I read in your print of yesterday that my countrymen are not confining the and with which they acknowledge they have nothing to do.

The declaration contained in these resolutions that they will use "all power clearly given by the service of policy, and others merely through motives of policy, and others merely through motives of policy, and others merely for the sake of opposition, will advocate the cause of Russia; but the majority of the respec-table and educated Americans will incline to

> I am, sir, yours respectfully, AN AMERICAN WHO IS PROUD OF ENGLAND. London, Nov. 24.

The writer of the above letter takes it upon trict of Columbia, and that provision is made himself to answer for the American people, by the Nebraska bill for its introduction into and assigns them a position with reference to the Territories. Still there is no way of escape the European war, that is entirely the reverse opened for these unfortunate Democrats, for in of that they really occupy. He does not inform the resolution immediately preceding that on the Times of the source from which his inforwhich we have been commenting, they reaffirm mation was derived, but be undertakes to and adopt the platform of the Baltimore Demo- assert very positively that "every true Americratic Convention of 1852, which laid down as can" will hear "with heartfelt pride, of the possibility of nations being governed by pure one of its first principles, that the compromise success, and with sympathetic grief, of the Democratic elements. reverses of old England."

have more than once endeavored to show, the revolution in France, and the Democratic resympathies of the Americans—even of the volution of the United States belong to the Russia. That this is natural and proper, we are grown from the same seed-the seed of in support of our opinion. The "ignorant and source than that which we have indicated, as

der any interference on our part in the difficul spiritual and temporal oppression. ties of the courts of Europe necessary." He and impolitic. We have our own destiny to else but the joint action of these nations, each carre out, and when the old nations of Europe, in its speciality towards the same object—the who, in times of tranquillity are accustomed to triumph of liberty—an action which has given boast of their superior civilization and enlight for its result a relative amount of education enment, get into difficulties and endeavor by morals and welfare among the greater portion soft blandishments to seduce us into them, we of the people. True, civilization does not run sneer at their unjust strictures. Let the, arro- expressed in the same manner. Each of the gant and effete nations of the Old World fight | four people mentioned, being in different condi their own battles. We should have nothing to tions, were not allowed the same means of exe do with them. We have enough to do at home. cution in the prosecution of the work. But We go further and say that we have nothing to each of them has shown its excellency accord do with the settlement of their quarrels. The ing to its ability to apply the liberty it possess office of arbitrator is at best a barren and a ed; the Germans have shown it in religion and thankless office-but it would be supremely re- in phylosophy; the English in politics and comdiculous for Republican America to undertake merce; the French both in philosophy and to adjust the disputes between European des- in politics, and the Americans in Democracy potisms that are striving to perpetuate tyranny As it may be seen each of these people pracand to destroy liberty. This is not a struggle ticed liberty as they were permitted, and each of the people, but a contest between ambitious of them can now show results which the other and jealous despots. If they are so much our do not possess.

to their heart's content. vindicate the cause in which she has embarked, prove itself either ignorant of the work perinvolved herself by forming an alliance against the policy to pursue. Governments can differ; Since writing the above, the Richmond En- accuracy we have great confidence. We pre- but the first wind of liberty will blow the wall

in which we find the following remarks on the investigating the history of the period, to which again to resume their work and help each other he refers. He says :

"In 1774 England sent a fleet to the assist ance of Russia to enable her to coerce Turkey to receive and recognize Russian consuls in Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bucharest, for the protection of Greek Christians. The fleet was commanded by Admiral Elphistone, and by treaty signed 26th July, 1774, all the ports of the Black Sea were opened to Russian trade and her consuls, recognized. The Turks feeling very sore upon the subject of this trenty—on slight pretext, in the course of a few months declared war ngainst Russia, which was concluded by treaty, signed, January 9th, 1784, by which Russia acquired her possessions in the Crimea." ance of Russia to cuable her to coerce Turkey

Principles are immutable, but England is not. Her position in 1855 is exactly antago nistic to her position in 1774.

UNITED STATES, GERMANY, ENGLAND

The great and gratifying fact stands out with marked distinctness that the tendency of the governments of Europe is towards freedom. Their progress is written in broad letters it the annals of almost every State, and it needs only to compare the institutions they enjoy now with those that existed fifty years ago, to discover what an immense stride they have made in elevating the people and giving them a larger portion of political and social rights. There is almost as much difference between the two epochs, when compared, as there is between the era of the blue code of Connecticut and the present Constitutions prevailing among us. This tendency of the European States towards that form of government which is best adapted to the promotion of peace, prosperity and happiness among their peoplethe republican form-is, indeed, the great and signal fact of the day.

If the people of the European States have lately gained privileges and liberties; if some of them have acquired, along with them, a degree of civilization which is the pride of the world, since it is the triumph of human intellect in all the branches which the mind can conceive and embrace, how is it to be supposed for a single instant that the moment will arrive when all that work, the accumulated labor of the experience and wisdom of past ages will suddenly be cut short, liberty destroyed and civilization ruined? Are there signs of destruction anywhere in the bright constellation we have just mentioned? Can the progress we have pointed out intimate such a conclusion? Evidently not. Experience teaches us that nations have ceased to exist because they had ceased to progress, and not because some inexplicable and invisible law had doomed them to destruction.

Since the breaking out of the modern era three States in Europe have shown themselves to lead the van of civilization, though they have employed means widely different, one from the other, for the same purpose. Germany has sig-nalized her steps in the career of civilization by her religious revolution, because more congenial to the character of her mind, which is naturally inclined to things of a philosophical order. England applying to herself the benefit of that revolution, made it enure to the benefit of her politics, and destroyed within herself the principle of despotism, which fell on the scaffold with the head of Charles the First; and France availing berself of both antecedents composed an eclectic doctrine with the religion of Germany and the policy of Great Britain, and by the same blow ruins the prinher philosophy, and kills the principle of with absolutism through her revolution. same time another country-the United Statesseparated from the Old World by the ocean, but linked to it by the strong ties of religion, customs, manners, and laws, forming a prolongation, as it were, of the civilization of the ancient world-sets the example in a practicacal way of the principles for which Europe is contending, and most triumphantly proves the right the European people have to contend for a free form of government, by proving the

The religious revolution in Germany, No writer was ever more mistaken. As we political revolution in England, the eclectic respectable and educated American" are with same family. Offshoots of the same tree, they have so often attempted to demonstrate, that freedom. It is as impossible to separate one we shall spare ourselves the trouble of pre- revolution from another, as difficult to ascribe senting new reasons or of repeating old reasons any of the liberties we enjoy to any other unlettered sailors" of whom the Times' corres- it would be to separate the sun from one of pondent speaks, are much fairer exponents of its satellites, without destroying the whole solar an American who is proud of England" shows in the cause, have shed their blood as liberally the one as the other, for its triumph, and stand But the correspondent of the Times is right side by side in the field of civilization, as the in saying that "many causes conspire to ren- have stood formerly on the battle field against

If civilization is not an empty sound, if i might have gone further and said-improper has any meaning at all, it signifies nothing should laugh at their very politic praise, as we through the same channel, and liberty was not

superiors in civilization and knowledge, as they The whole of this results from what we are claim to be, they ought to have sense enough wont to call civilization. Any policy which to know how to settle their disputes. If they would try to sever the ties of that co-partnerdo not wish to settle them, then let them fight ship, which put in motion by the breath of Providence has ascended the waters of the nine Let those who sympathize with England and | teenth century up to the year 1855, would reflect upon the inconsistency in which she has formed in common, or mistaken in regard to Russia. Buch reflections will be aided and en- self-interest, temporary disappointments, nalightened by the following historical references, | tional infirmities, unruly ambition may raise a | si for which we are indebted to a friend in whose | wall between one of these nations and another; sent them without having the opportunity of down to the ground, and the partners will meet

in the fulfilment of their common task-the building up of the edifice of religious and poli-

what we understand by the word civilization. We clip from the New Orleans Bee, of th 2th inst., the following resolutions relative to the Pacific Railroad. They were offered to the outhern Commercial Convention, on the 11th of January, by Albert Pike, esq., and after some discussion were postponed until the following day.

Mr. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, the Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, begged leave to submit the following resolutions in

report on that subject:

1. Resolved, That the construction of a railroad to the Pacific ocean from the proper
points on the Mississippi river within the
slaveholding States of the Union, is not only
important to those States, but indispensable to
their welfare and prosperity, and even to their
continued existence as genual and independent continued existence as equal and independent numbers of the confederacy.

2. That it is the duty of the General Gov-

ernment to aid in the construction of such a road by grants of land to an extent limited by the necessity of the case, and by contracting with the company, engaging to build such road, for the carriage thereon during a term of years, of the mails, troops, and munitions of war of the United States; and by any other constitu

tional means within its power.

3. That such Southern Pacific Railroad ought to be built upon the route indicated by Convention, which met in Charleston in April last, that being on the most direct line of communication between the ports of Europe and and those of India and China.

4th. That such road ought not to belong to the General Government, nor to foreign capitalists or speculators, but should be built by a corporation chartered by a Southern company, and as far as practicable, with Southern capital, and in the opinion of this Convention, all of the Southern States that can constitutionally, and properly do so, should give aid and en-couragement to this great enterprise in becom-ing stockholders in the company created.

5th. That this Convention approve and

adopt the views and sentiments expressed in the memoir of the Committee of the Charleston Convention on the subject of the Southern Pacific Railroad addressed to the Governor of the several Slaveholding States, when taken in connection with the section of the present reso-

6. That this Convention approves of the general features of the plan for the construc-tion of a Southern Pacific Railroad adopted by the Convention at Charleston, and commends it to the favorable consideration of the several Southern States, and recommend that immedi ate application be made to the State of Louisisuch a charter as is indicated by that

plan, and the resolutions on that subject by the said Convention.

7. That this Convention approves in the main of the draft of a charter for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as proposed by the Committee of the Charleston Convention; and that a committee of members of this Convention be now appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to take charge of said charter, after making such changes and amend ments therein as to them may seem necessary and proper to present the same to the Legisla-ture of Louisiana now in session, and urge its passage by that body, and this Convention must earnestly and respectfully request that body to enact the same with such modifications as to it, in its wisdom, may seem fit.

Supreme Court of the United States. THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1855.

Wm. C. Cooper, esq., of Wisconsin, wa

No. 32. Ferdinand Clark vs. Benjamin C. Clark, et al.—Appeal from the circuit court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Justice Catron ciple of the spiritual omnipotence by means of the decree of the said circuit court in this cause

No. 31. William Fontain vs. William Rave nel.—Appeal from the circuit court of the Uni-ted States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opin ion of the court, affirming the decree of

said circuit court in this cause with costs.

No. 1. The United States vs. Daniel W.
Coxe, et al.—Appeal from the district court
of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana .- Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivere opinion of the court, reversing the decree the said district court, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the petition.
No. 43. John Fisher's Administrator, re-Moses Wagner, et al. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Phillips, for the appellant.
Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

MARRIED.

AW PARTNERSHIP.—Supreme Cour Jothe United States.—ROBER I J. WALKEI of LOUIS JANIN have formed a copartnership oder the name of "WALKER & JANIN," for the and LOUIS JA VIN have formed a copartners under the name of "WALKER & JANIN," for argument of cases in the Supreme Court of United States, at Washington city, where by will attend throughout the future sessions of the court. They may be addressed at Washington New York, or New Orleans.

Jan 19—co3m

TARD TIMES, a New Novel, by Chas. Dickens.

Metallic Wealth of the United States, de

scribed and compared with that of other countries by J. D. Whitney.

Memcirs of Joseph John Gurney, with selec-tions from his Journal and Correspondence. Ed-ited by Joseph Bevan Traithwaite, in 2 vols. Memories over the Water, or Stray Thoug a Long Stroll, by Henry Manly. On sale at TAYLOR & MAURYS Aug 19

T Dress Shire of mant of good fitting Temple of Fashion, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania avenue

GUAVA JELLY and Southern Corn Grist.

2 cases Guava Jelley, 1 lb. and 1 lb. boxes.
Costa Co.'s manufactured Southern small flominy, in 10 lbs. sacks, and 5 lb. papers.
Also, Hecker's Wheaten Grass and Farina.
For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS,
No. 40, opposite Centre Market.
Jan 6—3tif

PROF. SCHONENBERG. TEACHER AND TRANSLATOR

MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE will commence EVENING CLASSES, in those Languages, on Monday, 30th of October, 1854, at his residence, 267 Pannsylvania Avenue Oct 29

THE NATIONAL HOTEI Washington city, November 14, 18:

Wocal and Bersonal.

Enlargement of the Post Office Building tical freedom whose different parts constitute We yesterday announced the fact that the Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$300,000 toward commencement of the work; the entire ount necessary for this purpose being \$600,000 There is a pressing necessity for the proposed en-largement, owing to the immense business of the st Office Department of the Government.

The work, as we learn from a perusal of the bill, is to be executed according to the following

described plan:

"The building, when completed, to cover the entire block bounded by E, F, 7th, and 5th streets, and to have a court-yard in the centre, approached by an archway in the middle of the western from sufficiently spacious for the ingress and egress of small wagons; the present halls running parallel to 7th and 8th streets to be continued to F street, with rooms on each side, arranged to suit the purposes of the library learning. poses of the Department; accommodations to be made for the city post office in the centre of the said arcade to be surmounted by a recessed por tico of four columns, flanked by coupled pilasters The fronts on 7th and 8th streets each to have the The fronts on 7th and 8th streets each to have the present design of the south and repeated on the north end, and a portice of six columns, coupled at the corners, introduced in the centre of the block. The style of architecture of the present building to be carried in the additions, and the whole to be made thoroughly fire-proof, and to be constructed under and subject to the direction of the President of the United States."

Juvenile Culprits .- The Criminal Court, yes terday, presented the painful scene of three youths' on trial for stealing a cow, of the value of forty

Unfortunately, there is much dishonesty amon the rising generation. We not unfrequently see crowds of boys, loitering about the city by day when they should be either at business or at schoo and during the night the number of idlers and street runners is largely increased. These "young gentlemen" must have spending enoney for cigars. and whiskey, and for the theatre; and hence is that all of them do not scrupulously consult nonest means for the gratification of their deprayed appetites. Such congregations of boys freed from moral restraint, are ever exposed to emptations; and therefore it becomes the imperative duty of parents and guardians to exercise more care than heretofore over the tender objects of their charge.

Assyrian Empire. On this and Saturday vening, will be exhibited, at Odd Fellows' Hall, eleven elegant paintings representing the history of the Assyrian Empire: These will be explained by a lecture on the rise, glory, decline, and fall of incient Babylon. Papers of other cities say that the entertainment "is in every respect worthy of the patronage of the most respectable and intelligent classes of society."

Attempt to Defraud .- On Wednesday, forged check for \$250, purporting to be drawn by prominent member of the House of Represen tatives, was offered at the counter of the banking nouse of kiggs & Co., for payment, by a black man, who was employed for the purpose by white-skin, who himself feared to present the spurious check. As there is no competent evi lence against the forger, he will, it is likely, escape an arrest. However, he did not get the

"Stopping to Smoke."-There may be seen at the bookstore of Taylor and Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, near Ninth street, several very beautiful paintings; one by Stanley, of this city representing a group of Indians, who have stop ped on their journey to take a social smoke. The scene, the lights and shades, the subject, combine to render this work of art attractive, and one on which the eye does not weary in gazing, but loves to dwell.

Mrs. Sarah Stack, aged fifty-four years, died in this city on Tuesday last, and was buried yesterday. She was a good woman, and well known as the "secretary" of the late eccentric but generous-hearled Mrs. Anne Royall, who for so many

ous-hearled Mrs. Anne Royall, who for so many years edited and published the Huntress, and who was laid in her grave but two months ago. bill was taken up for consideration, and passed It remits penalties which we have heretofore specified, together with the circumstances—con-flicting decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury –under which they were incurred.

The Second Public Reception of the season, at the President's House, will take place this evening, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock. The first, a week ago, was largely attended, affording a fine opportunity for sociality, and the display of beauty and of fashion. There are many strangers in Washington, who will not suffer the occasion to pass unimproved.

Rotices.

The best Article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneous! changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have any way injure the skin. No article ever would wented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it never fails.— Boston Post.

For sale by Z. D. Gilman, Chemist, Washington city

GILMAN'S Drug Store, is deserving of the highest commendation as a cure for Chronicand Acute Rheumatism. It seldom, if ever, fails to give speedy and permanent relief. This Liniment has been prepared by Z. D. Gilman, chemist of this city for many years, and since its introduction has been extensively used by many of the most respectable families in the District and vicinity, to whom reference can be made at any time as to its spectable families in the District and vicinity, to whom reference can be made at any time as to its magical effects in curing Rheumatism, even in elderly persons, who had been sufferers for a long time. It was originally made for horses, for the cure of iameness, saddle galls, &c., and is now much used for such purposes, being an invaluable article wherever a Liniment is required either for man or beast.

ATING CORDIAL.—The merits of this purely vege able extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, genital debility, nervous affection, &c., &c., are fully described in another colmmn of this paper, to which the reader is referred \$2 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$5, six bottles for \$5 \$16 per dozen. Observe the marks of the gen

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Pennsylvania. For sale by all the respectable druggists and merchants throughout the country and by W. H. Gillman, Washington, D. C.

CANBY & HATCH, Baltimore. PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va.

Er Sick Headache Remedy.-A remedy fo If Sich Meadache Remedy.—A remedy fo the sick headache, which has been recently offered to the public, is attracting great attention, not only by reason of the very satisfactory testimonials to its efficacy which have been volunteered by many who have been henefited by it, but also because there are so great a number of people who are affected with the distressing complaint, for which no nedicine has before been made public. Dr. Eastman, who discovered the efficacy of his "remedy," is a physician in this city, in high standing, with a large practice. He is a physician in whom great confidence is placed; and we do not wonder that his remedy for a very common disease, which has been so long needed, has attracted the attention of all sufferers from headache who have heard of it. From our own knowledge of Dr. Eastman's character and practice, we have no doubt that the med-

Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Schate-Thursday, January 18, 1855. The following message was received from the President of the United States transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War on the subject of Indian hostilities:

To the Senate and House of Representatives I transmit herewith a letter of the Secretary of War upon the subject of indian hostilities. The employment of volunteer troops, as suggested by the Secretary, seems to afford the only practicable means of providing for the present emergency.

There is much reason to believe that other cases, similar in character to those particularly referred to in the accompanying papers, will at an early day require vigorous measures, and the exhibition

into the field, adequate to the suppression of existing hostilities, the combination of predatory
bands will be extended, and the difficulty of restoring order and security greatly magnified. On
the other hand, without a permanent military
force of sufficient strength to control the unfriendly Indians, it may be expected that hostilities will soon be renewed, and that years of border
warfare will afflict the country, retarding the progress of settlement, exposing emigrant trains to
savage barbarities, and consuming millions of the

savage barbarities, and consuming millions of the public money. The state of things made known in various let

prepared a measure for the establishment of an express mail, so that the Pacific communication

Mr. RUSK thought that they should not sto

On the motion of Mr. Fish, his passenger vesse

-under which they were incurred.

The Senate next resumed the consideration of the bill to reorganize the judicial system of the United States, and proceeded to vote on the pending motion to postpone its further consideration until the first Monday in December next; which was agreed to by a vote of 29 to 13.

The bill to extend the bounty land laws to the old soldiers was discussed until the adjournment of the Senate.

House of Representatives.

Mouse of Representatives.

Messrs, UPHAM, WITTE, TAYLOR, of Tennessee, WELLS, and PURYEAR, were announced as the select committee authorized to be appointed yesterday, in pursuance of the resolution adopted on the motion by Mr. MEACHAM, to which was referred the letter of the Hon. Rufus Choate, resigning his place as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, with directions to inquire and report to the House whether the Smithson an Institution has been managed, and its fund expended, in accordance with the law establishing

pended, in accordance with the law establishin, the Institution, and whether a y additional legis

ation is necessary to carry out the designs of its ounder, with power to send for persons and pa-

The SPEAKER laid before the House a me

sage from the President of the United States, ransmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, in which it is stated that a renewal or

Indian hostilities may be expected, unless there shall be raised a sufficient force to hold the says

ges in check. The President urgently calls fo

On motion of Mr. FAULKNER, the messag

Committee on Military Affairs.

The House resolved uself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Ora

Pacific railroad bill.

The question pending was an appeal taken by Mr PRINGLE, yesterday, from the decision of the Chair, who ruled that the motion of Mr WHEELER, to strike out the enacting clause of the

bill, was in order.

The question having been taken, the decision

the Chair was sustained—yeas 82, nays 51.

The House refused to strike out the enaction

lause—yeas 52, noes not counted Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, offered an amendment o construct a grand central railroad to the Pa-

cific, with two branches, to accommodate the North and the South. This would save one-half of the expenses which the bill involves.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas SO, nays

Mr. McDOUGALL moved to strike out the en

who held the floor,) caused to be read a resolut which he wished to submit, referring the wi-subject to a select committee of thirteen

n the chair,) and resumed the consideration Pacific railroad bill.

of the Senate.

mitted to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. LETCHER moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table; but the question was decided in the negative—Yeas 54, nays 129.

Under the operation of the previous question, the vote was taken on concurring in the report of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to strike out the enacting clause of the bill and decided in the negative—Yeas 58, nays 116.

Mr. McDOUGALL then moved as a substitute for the bill, that offered by Mr. Dunbar, in committee, with several modifications.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, by permission of Mr. McDUGALL, (who yielded the floor for that purpose,) moved that the House adjourn, in order to afford the friends of the bill an opportunity for consultation. day require vigorous measures, and the exhibition of a strong milifary force.

The proposed temporary provision to meet a special demand, so far from obvinting in my judgment, only serves to illustrate the urgent necessity of an increase of the regular army, at least to the extent recommended in my late annual message. Unless, by the plan proposed or some other equally effective, a force can be early brought into the field, adequate to the suppression of existing hostilities, the combination of predatory

nity for consultation.

The motion was agreed to, and the House ad-

concurred in. If it should not, be would move, as a substitute for the bill, that agreed on by the select committee, as it came from the Senate's committee, and which was offered by Mr. Duyma in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. He moved the previous question.

Mr. CAMPBELL desired that the bill be recommended.

Telegraphic.

Hampshire.
MANCHESTER, Jan. 18. — The Know-nothings MANGRESTER, Jan. 18.— The Know-nothings held a State Convention here yesterday, at which the following nominations were made: Rev. Jno. Moore, (Universalist minister.) of Concord, for Governor; Frank K. Lyford, Railroad Commissioner; Elder Pike. (Methodist, of New Market.) for Congress from district No. 1; Mason W. Tappan, of Bradford, district No. 2; A. H. Cragin, of Lebanon, district No. 3. Tappan is a prominent Freezoller.

Lake Ontario.

Panic subsided in St. Louis. BUFFALO, Jan. 18 .- The St. Louis Republican of

Louisiana Senator. New Orleans, Jan. 17.—The Legislature will choose a Senator on Monday next in place of Hon-ohn Slidell, whose term expires with the present

ession of Congress.

Pork is dull, with a declining tendency.
Beef is downward and dull.
Lard—the market is dull, with a declining ten-

Whiskey, Ohio, is lower; sales of 600 bbls. at

Amusement.

GRAND BALL

express mail, so that the Pacific communication may not be entirely dependent on the ocean route, He hoped this subject would meet with prompt action; and that authority might be given to the President to call out the volunteers for whom he asked, for there were now ten thousand Indian warriors—the Secretary of War said six thousand—whose hostile attitude was alarming.

Mr. WELLER (as a member of the Committee of Military Affirst) said he should and average to RENEFIT OF THE POOR OF Mr. WELLER (as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs.) said he should endeavor to procure speedy action in that Committe on the President's Message, for military posts, and an augmentation of troops was absolutely necessary to end the two frequent disasters of which intelligence reached them. The first duty of a Government, was the protection of its people; but that has not been heretofore given to those who traverse the continent to and from the Pacific ocean. If the pan proposed be carried out by Congress he believed the necessary-protection would be afforded. WASHINGTON.

February 1st, 1855.

Tickets will be placed at \$1.

The names of those citizens that are expected to lend their aid in this charitable enterprise, will appear in a future advertisement.

By order of the Committee. Jan 14—dt15th

On exhibition at Morrison's Building, 41 street, near Pennsylania avenue, daily, from 9 o'ctock, A. M., antil 1), P. M.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the ori-S,966, for 3334 acres, issued on the 22d September, 1841, in the name of Ann Bronaugh, one of the heirs of Lieutenant Austin Sandridge, for his service as lieutenant in the continental line, has been accidentally lost; and application will be made to the General Land Office, for the issue of script on a duplicate of said warrant, in accordance with the 4th section of the rules and regulations of said office dated November 20th, 1852.

THOMAS BRONAUGH,
For himself and the other heirs of Ann Bronaugh.
Nov 29—cw3m

I NDERSRIRTS and Drawers of all sizes or sale at very cheap rates by WALL & STEPHENS,

Pa av., next door to Iron Hall. FINE SUIT OF CLOTHES. Gentle-A men wishing to provide themselves with a fashionable suit of Clothes, at mod rate prices, as mod rate prices, at mod rate prices, and quality at the

will find every variety of style and quality at the WALL & STEVENS.

322, Pennsylvenia avenue, next door to Iron Hall. (News.) NOR OVERCOATS and Clothing of every description, gentlemen should not fail visit the extensive establishment of the subolete assortment of every style and quality of ashionable Garments, manufactured in the neat st and most desirable manner, which we are self

> WALL & STEPHENS, 322 Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall

CARD.-Our patrons and the public in large additional stock, our New My ne corner of Pennsylvania avenue, Eleventh, and streets, where Music and Musical Merchandis

A call is respectfully solicited.

Dec 12—co3; HILBUS & HITZ. 10 REW ARD.—Lost, from the baggage of the car, on Saturday, the 19th instant, on the route between Philadelphia and Washington. a Gentleman's Overcoat, which was wrapped in a cloth bearing the name of residence and strapped on the top of a trrunk; also, a new Leather Stray and Buckle from another trunk belonging to the same person. The advertiser considers this an occasion to represent to the owners and occasion to represent to the owners and man-ters of the railroad on this route that, for the conori of passengers and security of buggage, an in reased responsibility should be required of their

Any communication addressed to the office of National Intelligencer will be received, and on re-turning the article lost, the above reward will be

DINE APPLE, Brandy, and Canal Lavis Norton's brand Pine Apple Cheese, p uperior Brandy Cheese, 1 lb. jars. Do Canada do 1 and 1 lb. jars

English Dairy, imitation Gloster and Parmesan Cheese, 1 cake, in prime Do do grated in glass For sale by SHEKELY jars. 1 lb. each. For sale by Dec 13—3tif . op. Centre Market RTCLES of Util'

Mr. McDOUGALL moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and the motion was agreed to—yeas \$4, nays 49. He did this with a view of offering a substitute for the bill.

The committee rose; and, the action of the committee having been reported to the House, Mr McDOUGALL expressed the hope that the friends of railroad communication with the Pacific would concur with him in opposing the action of the committee—striking out the enacting clause—so that it may be reinstated, and form the subject matter for further action by the House He made a few remarks, showing the necessity and importance of constructing a railroad to the Pacific const. Tennessee,) in reply to a question by Mr. Wasnern, of Maine, said that the original bill was now before the House, and that it was not in order to Mr. HENTON (by permission of Mr. McDougall.

Know-nothing Nominations in New

Oswego, Jan. 18.—The lake is still open, A propeller cleared this morning for Toronto.

the 16th says, that the money panic has entirely subsided—that more money is deposited than withdrawn, and that the three suspended houses

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 -Cotton-the market is anchanged, with a moderate demand at previous

public money.

The state of things made known in various letters recently received at the War Department, extracts from a portion of which are herewith enclosed, is calculated to augment the deep solicitude which this matter has for some time past awakened, and which has been earnestly expressed in previous messages, and in the annual reports of the Secretary of War.

I respectfully submit that the facts now communicated urgently call for immediate action on he part of Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1855.

Mr. GWIN expressed his gratification at the reception of the message, as it appeared that the President proposed to resort to prompt measures to protect the emigrant route to California, on which, at various points, the Indians had long committed rapine and murder. He understood the President proposec to call out three thousand volunteers of mounted men, who are ready to ome out to chastise the Indians for their outrages. They au aciously levy contributions on emigrants; and, if their demands are not compiled with, they resort to murder. But such a force as the Executive contemplated, commanded by such men as Colonel Hays and Colonel Mc-Cullough, who had been long familiar with the indian character and mode of warfare, would diminish or put an end to the Indian hostilities.

The necessity of an overland route was also enforced by Mr. Gwin and he expressed the hope that the Military Committee while considering this message, for he should move to refer it to them, would extend their views to the construction of a military road to the Pacific ocean over which the ravel might be done with safety. He said he had prepared a measure for the establishment of an express mail, so that the Pacific communication rates.

Flour has declined 12½ cents; sales of 16,000 bbls. good Ohio at \$8 75 @ \$9 18¾; Southern is heavy and unchanged.

Wheat—prices are a trifle lower; sales of southern white at \$2 20.

Corn is a trifle lower; sales of 7,000 bushels western mixed, at \$1 03 @ \$1 04; yellow \$1 00.

Pork is dull with a declining tendency.

THE Washington Highlanders respect-I fully announce to the citizens of Washington and vicinity, that they purpose giving the above BALL at JACKSON HALL,

THE DYING GLADIATOR.

Admittance 25 cents.

J. S. HOLLINGSHEAD, Agent.